737

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. II. Saturday, December 24, 1796. No. 538.

President's Speech.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives;

In recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had last the pleasure of addressing you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Author of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth.

The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.—

Measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested, and adopted.—In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard on the one hand, our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes; and on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty;—to draw them nearer to a civilised state—and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power as well as justice of the government.—

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Colerain, in the state of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land, by that state, broke up without its being accomplished—the nation having previous to their departure, instructed them against making a sale—the occasion however has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-existing engagements with the United States, and to obtain their consent, to the establishment of trading houses, and military posts within their boundary, by means of which their friendship and the general peace may more effectually be secured.—

The period during the late session, at which the appropriation was passed, for carrying into effect the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, necessarily procrastinated the reception of the posts stipulated to be delivered, beyond the date assigned for that event.—As soon as the Governor General of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation; and the United States took possession of the principal of them, comprehending Otwego, Niagara, Detroit, Michalimakinac and Fort Miami—where such repairs, and additions have been ordered to be made, as appeared indispensible.

The Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great Britain, to determine which is the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benson, Esq. of New York for the third Commissioner—The whole met at St. Andrews, in Passamaquoddy Bay, in the beginning of October—and directed surveys to be made of the Rivers in dispute; but deeming it impracticable to have these surveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boston in August 1797, for the final decision of the question.—

Other Commissioners appointed on the part of the U. States, agreeably to the seventh article of the Treaty with Great Britain, relative to captures and condemnation of vessels and other property, met the commissioners of his Britanic Majesty in London, in August last, when John Trumbull, Esq, was chosen by lot for the fifth commissioner.—In October following the board were to proceed to business.—As yet there has been no communication of Commissioners on the part of Great Britain, to unite with those who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the Treaty.

The treaty with Spain, required that the Commissioners for running the boundary line, between the Territory of the United States, and his Catholic Majesty's Province of East and West Florida, should meet at the Natches, before the expiration of six months after the exchange of the ratification which was effected at Aranjuez on the 25th of April; and the troops of his Catholic Majesty occupying any posts within the limits of the United States, were within the same period to be withdrawn. The Commissioner of the United States therefore, commenced his journey for the Natches in September; and troops were ordered to occupy the posts from which the Spanish Garrisons should be withdrawn. Information have been recently received, of the appointment of a Commissioner on the part of his Catholic Majesty for running the boundary line—but not any appointment, for the adjustment of the claims of our Citizens, whose vessels were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed in the last Session; for the protection and relief of American Seamen, agents were appointed, one to reside in Great Britain, and the other in the West-Indies. The effects of the agency in the West-Indies, are not yet fully ascertained; but those which have been communicated afford grounds to believe, the measure will be beneficial.—The agent destined to reside in Great Britain, declining to accept the appointment, the business has consequently, devolved on the Minister of the United States in London—and will command his attention, until a new agent shall be appointed.

After many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final arrangements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, will, in all present appearance be crowned with success—but under great, inevitable disadvantages, in the pecuniary transactions, occasioned by that war—which will render a further provision necessary.—The actual liberation of our Citizens, who were prisoners in Algiers, which it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of satisfactory termination of the whole negociation.

Measures are in operation for effecting Treaties with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external Commerce, the protection of naval force is indispensable.—This is manifest with regard to Wars in which a State is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient gaurd against the depredations of Nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral Flag requires a naval force organized, and ready to vindicate it, from insult or aggression.—This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging billegerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, leave no other opinion.—From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure; and our citizens exposed to the calamities, from which numbers of them, have but just been relieved.

These considerations, invite the United States, to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy.—The increasing progress of their navigation, promises them at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen—and their means, in other respects, favour the undertaking. In is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation, will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be adviseable, to begin without delay, to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equiping of ships of war—and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience—so that a future war of Europe, may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence, not to ensure a continuance of their efforts, in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient. But where a state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time obtain;—when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing, and equiping of the public force in time of war,—are not establishments for procuring them on public account, *to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service*, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule?—Ought our country to remain in such cases, dependant on foreign supply, precarious because liable to be interrupted?—If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security & independence, thence arising form an ample compensation?—Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in the time of peace, will in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yeild a surplus, for the supply of our citizens at large—so as to mitigate the privations from the interruption of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be established in the country; in order that there may be no danger

of interference with purſuits of individual induſtry.—

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual, or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance—In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumſtances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent; and renders the cultivation of the ſoil more & more an object of public patronage.—Inſtitution for promoting it, grow up, ſupported by the public purſe:—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety?—Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attend with greater ſucceſs than the eſtabliſhment of Boards compoſed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diſuſing information, & enabled by premiums, & ſmall pecuniary aids, to encourage and aſſiſt a ſpirit of diſcovery and improvement.—This ſpecies of eſtabliſhment, contributes doubly to the increaſe of improvement—by ſtimulating to enterpriſe and experiment and by drawing to a common centre, the reſults every where, of individual ſkill and obſervation—and ſpreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience according has ſhewn, that they are very cheap inſtruments of immenſe national benefits.

I have heretofore propoſed to the conſideration of Congreſs, the expediency of eſtabliſhing a National Univerſity—and alſo a Military Academy. The deſirableneſs of both theſe Inſtitutions, has ſo conſtantly increaſed with every new view I have taken of the ſubject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all, recalling your attention to them.

The aſſembly to which I addreſs myſelf, is too enlightened not to be fully ſenſible how much a floriſhing ſtate of the arts and ſciences, contributes to national proſperity and reputation. True it is that our country, much to its honor, contains many ſeminaries of learning highly reſpectable and uſeful—but the funds upon which they reſt, are too narrow to command the ableſt profeſſors, in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the inſtitution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongſt the motives to ſuch an inſtitution, the aſſimulations of the principles, opinion and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deſerves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made, in theſe particulars, the greater will be our proſpect of permanent union—and a primary object of ſuch a national inſtitution ſhould be, the education of our youth in the ſcience of *Government*—In a republic, what ſpecies of knowledge can be equally important?—and what duty more preſſing on its legiſlature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to thoſe who are to be, the future guardians of the liberties of the country?—

The inſtitution of a Military Academy, is alſo recommended by cogent reaſons.—However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate ſtock of Military knowledge for emergenceis. The firſt would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its ſafety, or expoſe it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Beſides, that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the obſervance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the neceſſity of practiſing the rules of the Military art, ought to be its care to preſerving and tranſmitting by proper eſtabliſhments, the knowledge of that art,—Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examplee, ſuperficially viewed; a thorough examination of the ſubject will eviuce, that the art war is at once comprehenſive and complicated; and that it demands much precious ſtudy; and that the poſſeſſion of it, in its moſt improved and perfect ſtate is always [illegible] the ſecurity of a nation [illegible] ought to be a ſerious [illegible] ment—and for this [illegible] where a regular courſe [illegible] ven is an obvious exp[illegible] ent nations have ſucceſſ[illegible]

The compenſations [illegible] United States, in various [illegible] none more than in reſp[illegible] portant ſtations appear to [illegible] vevition. The conſequences [illegible] proviſion are of ſerious [illegible] vernment. If private wea[illegible] the defect of public retribu[illegible] by contract the ſphere within [illegible] lection of character for offic[illegible] —and will proportionally di[illegible] bability of a choice of men [illegible] upright. Beſides that it would [illegible] nant to the vital principles of [illegible] ment, virtually to exclude from [illegible] truſt, talent and virtue, unleſs accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, ſome ſerious inconveniences and embarraſſments have been overcome, and others leſſened, it is with much pain, and deep regret, I mention, that circumſtances of a very unwelcome nature, have lately occurred. Our trade has ſuffered, and is ſuffering extenſive injuries in the Weſt-Indies, from the cruiſers, and agents of the French Republic—Communications have been received from its Miniſter here, which indicate the danger of a further diſturbance of our commerce, by its authority—and which are in other reſpects, far from agreeable.

It has been my conſtant, ſincere & earneſt wiſh, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly underſtanding with that Republic. This wiſh remains unabated—and I ſhall perſevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmoſt extent of what ſhall be conſiſtent with a juſt, and indiſpenſable regard to the rights and honor of our country—nor will I eaſily ceaſe to cheriſh the expectation that a ſpirit of juſtice, candour and friendſhip on the part of a Republic, will eventually inſure ſucceſs.

In purſuing this courſe, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation—or to a full and entire confidence in the good ſenſe, patriotiſm, ſelf reſpect and fortitude of countrymen.

I reſerve for a ſpecial meſſage a more particular communication on this intereſting ſubject.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have directed an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary for the ſervice of the enſuing year, to be ſubmitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipt, and expenditures to the lateſt period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with ſatisfaction, I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement.

A reinforcement of the exiſting proviſions for diſcharging our public debt, was mentioned in my addreſs at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion. Some preliminary ſteps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will no doubt engage your zealous attention during the preſent. I will only add, that it will afford me a heart-felt ſatisfaction to concur in ſuch further meaſures, as will aſcertain to our country the proſpect of a ſpeedy extinguiſhment of the debt. Poſterity may have cauſe to regret, if from any motive intervals of tranquility are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

My ſolicitude to ſee the Militia of the United States placed on an efficient eſtabliſhment, has been ſo often, and ſo ardently expreſſed, that I ſhall barely recal the ſubject

☞ The continuation of the 14th Chapter of Mr. Findley's History of the Insurrection is unavoidably postponed until next week.

☞ Owing to accident a supply of paper not arriving, we are obliged to print on a reduced size.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I HAVE read Mr. Findley's 14th Chapter and his prefatory address in your paper of the 10th inst. Why this stuff should be intruded on us at the present moment would seem to require explanation.

The public mind too long agitated, has of late become calm. Idleness and town-meetings have given place to industry and a spirit of improvement, and general prosperity appears to be the consequence. The insurrection, with all its train of unhappy incidents, has been in a fair way to be forgotten, but it does not comport with the views of demagogues that the people should become reconciled to government and the laws, or disposed to peace, order and harmony. The publication of Mr. Findley appears to be written with the pious intention of keeping up the remembrance of that unfortunate event, and at the same time reminding us of the services rendered, or intended so to be, by that pre-eminent, that high-patriot himself in the conspicuous character of commissioner from Parkinson's ferry to the President of the United States—it may be also, that he has not lost sight of the one thing needful—the profit arising from the sale of his books. To be sure it must be a mortifying circumstance to an author, and an accomplished one, that so few should have purchased or borrowed his book, and that nobody should have the goodness even to abuse it in print—were I in his place, and member of Congress too, I would see the Peru country d—d before I would write another page for its edification.

There is a gentle hint given of "a small and to say contemptible faction," in this country. The word faction used to imply, sedition, tumult, disorder—Pray, Mr. Trunk were seditious, tumultuous and disorderly? Who the leading political sinner and author of sedition? Not you, sir, by any means.—But when the term sedition sounds in your ears, it brings to our recollection the names that have been your steady supporters and your pupils, fast friends and adherents—from sedition is appropriate to them, it surely will not apply to the friends of government.

It is modestly said by Mr. Findley that he originally designed to publish a history of the insurrection, if the task was not undertaken by some more *accomplished* writer" A representative of the people may, without offence, be supposed to understand grammar, of course that there are three degrees of comparison—there is the accomplished, the more accomplished, and the most accomplished. We are thus with humility, instructed what class of writers Mr. F. belongs to—important discovery! Irish modesty has long of old date proverbial, but this, I say, is a stroke at the sublime. However few accomplished rascals may be, and how few may be here and there met with in any district) an accomplished writer is, in winter, quite another affair—a rare bird in Happy Western Country, and thrice happy Westmoreland, that can boast of its accomplished statesmen, writers, &c. &c.

NO CANDIDATE.

Apprentices to the
Hatter Trade, wanted by
JAMES ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1796.
Eight Shillings and Four Pence will be given for Cow Tails.

JAMES ANDERSON,
SADLER, IN PITTSBURGH,

HAS just received a general assortment of the best Plated Sadlery Ware, which he will sell on the lowest terms. Orders from Sadlers at a distance will be duly attended to. He carries on the *Sadler Business* and *Trunk Making* in all their branches in the Stone House, at the corner of Second street and Chancery lane, where his customers, and others, may be supplied on the lowest terms. Dec. 23, 1796.

All persons indebted by bond, note, or book account to Nyhoff & Claasse, merchants, in Greensburgh, are desired to come and pay their respective balances on or before the 9th of January next, as we wish to close our accounts.

NYHOFF & CLAASSE.
Greensburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

All those who have any demands against the estate of Joseph Nicholas, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are desired to render them properly attested, and all those who are any way indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

NATHANIEL IRISH,
SAMUEL EWALT, } *Executors*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1796.

Whereas a certain William *Wason of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, did on the 12th day of March last, sell a certain Tract of Land to the subscriber, lying north west of the Allegheny river, and said Wason now refuseth to make conveyance according to bargain, notwithstanding the contract has been fulfilled on my part. This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said, as I have too much reason to believe said Wason will use every possible means to deceive.*

BEN. LEASURE.

Dec. 14, 1796.

N. B. Said land is on the waters of Limestone, adjoining William Todd, David Todd, and Charles M'Coy.

Came to the premises of the *subscriber, one mile from M'Kee's Port, a Bay Mare, supposed to be about 15 years old, she has some white on her hind feet and in her forehead. Also a horse Colt, by appearance one year old last spring, is of a dark bay colour. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

CLARKE RATHBUN.

Versailles Township, Dec. 22, 1796.

The Subscriber earnestly re*quests all those that are indebted to him to come forward and pay off their respective balances before the first day of February next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the Magistrates hands for recovery.*

ALEX. SHAW.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1796.

Came to the Plantation of the *subscriber living in Peter's Township, Washington County, October last, a sorrel Mare colt, about six months old, white main and tail, one hind foot white, a star in its face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOHN DUNLAP.

December 18, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about the last of July, a bay Colt, 2 years old, with a star and snip, long switch tail, no brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP UNSUTTLER.
December 8, 1796.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.

A report is in circulation, which we have reason to believe is true, that on Thursday last a boat in the Ohio, about four miles from this place, was stove to pieces by the ice, and every person on board, 18 in number perished, (one man only excepted.) It is also said that the owner of the boat had a large sum of money on board—By our next, we shall be able to give a more particular acount.

James Wood, esq. is elected Governor of Virginia. *vice* Patrick Henry, esq. who declined accepting that office.

We have nothing new by Yesterday's Mail, except the following:

The votes of the Electors of Virginia, for President and Vice President, are

For Thomas Jefferson	20
John Adams	1
Aaron Burr	1
Thomas Pinckney	1
Samuel Adams	15
George Clenton	3
Connecticut.	
John Adams	9
Thomas Pinckney	4
Massachusetts.	
John Adams	16
Thomas Pinckney	13
Samuel Johnston	2
Oliver Elsworth	1
Maryland.	
John Adams	7
Thomas Jefferson	4
Thomas Pinckney	4
Aaron Burr	3
Patrick Henry	2
New-York.	
John Adams	12
Thomas Pinckney	11
Aaron Burr	1
Delaware.	
John Adams	3
Thomas Pinckney	3

Came to the Lower Ferry opposite Pittsburgh, on the 10th of this month, a bay Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, her near hind foot white, no brand perceivable.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EPHRAIM JONES.
December 15. 1796.

DESERTED from the garrison of Fort Fayette, on the night of the 14th inst. Thomas Murphy, a soldier in Capt. John Crawford's company, aged about 20 years, black hair, fair complexion, hazel eyes, born in Salem county, New Jersey, by trade a carpenter, had on when he deserted a short blue jacket, and blue woolen overalls. Whoever takes up said Deserter and delivers him to the commanding officer at this post, or to any military officer in the service of the United States, or secures him in any jail, so that he may be sent to the corps to which he belongs, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward and all reasonable charges.

J. CRAWFORD, Capt.
4th Regiment.
Fort-Fayette, Dec. 16, 1796

Anſwer to Phelim O'Flanagan's letter to his Henrietta, from a New-England paper—[See our laſt.]

HENRIETTA *to* PHELIM O'FLANAGAN.

Dulce loquentem Flanagan *amabo*
Dulce ſcribentem.

As a calico gowa to a wench,
That has drudg'd in the kitchen a year;
As a frog fricaſee to the French;
To a buck as a bottle of beer:

So ſweet; and ſtill ſweeter the notes,
That flow from thy magical pen,
Than the warbling of woodpeckers' throats,
Or the cluck of the chick nurſing hen.

The Biſon, ſo REAL and ſtout,
May boaſt of his ſhape and his ſize;
Of his arch and his amorous pout,
Of the charm of his love darting eyes.

Compared with my Phelim he'd ſkulk,
Like the dew from the heat of the ſun;
Like a mud turtle's head to his hulk,
Like a debtor at ſight of his dun.

While others repine at their fate,
And ſigh that their Doxies bewitch;
Let Flanagan comfort his pate;
Henrietta is fonder than pitch.

The world then ſhall not go to wreck;
And Phelim may baniſh his woe;
His turtles may ſtretch out their neck,
And his bull frogs may croak tally ho.

HENRIETTA.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, September 24.

THE ſtates of Hungary, in their aſſembly have undertaken to furniſh the ſovereign with as great a proportion of men, horſes, money, and proviſions, as they are capable of procuring. In the courſe of a few weeks they will hold a formal diet.

The news of the arrival of a Ruſſian army on our frontiers is confirmed, but no uſe will as yet be made of it: it may, for ſome time to come, be conſidered as an Imperial corps of reſerve.

The court of London has ſent three millions ſterling, which have already been drawn from ſeveral banking houſes.

Within theſe few days 9000 Croats and 3000 recruits have paſſed our neighbourhood moſtly in waggons, to join Gen. Nauendorf and Latour. Similar conſiderable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol. The Vienna corps of volunteers is alſo organizing with the greateſt ſpeed, and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our taylors have made the uniforms of this corps gratis. The archduchess Chriſtina and her conſort, duke Albert, of Saxe Teſchen, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expences of the war.

HAGUE, October 1.

Couriers from Gen. Bournonville ſucceed each other, and demand money, forage, and proviſions for the army of the Sambre and Meuſe. Our government has already ſent him 600,000 florins, and the moſt active meaſures are taking to ſend him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with neceſſaries are already on the road. It is ſaid General Bournonville has deſired the Directory to appoint Gen. Pichegru to the command of the army in his ſtead.

Oct. 4. The day before yeſterday the Portugueſe miniſter chevalier d'Argino, ſet out for Paris to negociate a [illegible] tugal, attended by M. de Brito [illegible] of legation, who had brought [illegible] inſtructions.

A moſt alarming deſertion prev[ails] thoſe Dutch troops who [illegible] to join the army of the Sambre [illegible] The number of the deſerters [illegible] dy to 800 men.

Our trade is loſing every day [illegible] more, as the Engliſh block up [illegible] and foreign merchants fear to [illegible] to this country.

In the courſe of laſt week [illegible] were diſcharged from the dock[s] Amſterdam, and 400 from [illegible] dam.

LONDON, October 13. [illegible] Lord Malmeſbury, with his ſuite [illegible] on Saturday noon, and ſlept [illegible] the earl of Darnleys ſeat, near Roche[ſter] tant only 30 miles from London. [illegible] but ſlow progreſs for the ambaſ[ſador] peace! It is ſome conſolation, however, [illegible] know that he has actually ſet out.

Three hundred horſes are at Calais [illegible] pointed to eſcort lord Malmeſbury and his ſuite in ſafety to Paris.

From Conſtantinople we learn, that a very important change has taken place in the miniſtry of the Porte. The Reis Effendi, who had on all occaſions exerted himſelf for the intereſts of the French republic, has been diſmiſſed in the moſt diſgraceful manner.

Several of the principal manufactories in the towns of Abbeville and Amiens in France, have been recently purchaſed by Engliſh and American adventurers.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip between JOSEPH SIMON & SIMON GRATZ, trading under the firm of SIMON and GRATZ, will expire on the firſt day of March next. All perſons indebted to them are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment—Thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JOSEPH SIMON,
SIMON GRATZ.

Lancaſter, December 2, 1796.

N. B. The IRONMONGERY STORE as uſual will be continued by Joſeph Simon who will keep a general aſſortment of articles line, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

TO BE SOLD

THE *HOUSE that the ſubſcriber now lives in. The terms may be known by applying to*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on his way from Franklin to this place the 9th of September laſt, a brown Mare, 8 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, much marked with the ſaddle, both hind feet white, a natural [illegible] Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to Mr. George Po[wer] at Franklin, or to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward.

B. STO[DDARD]

Dec. 15, 1796.

Pittſburgh: Printed by John [illegible]